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A FEW OF THE MANY WANTABLE ARTICLES HERE AT MONEY SAVING PRICES

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Cloth Coats	3.98 to 25.00
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THOUSANDS FACE FAMINE TERRORS AROUND WARSAW

Winter Adds to Suffering of Homeless Who Are Living in Abandoned Trenches—Government Takes Charge of Meagre Food Supply and Soup Kitchens Are Established.

Warsaw, Nov. 12.—Hundreds of the civil population in the Warsaw district of Poland are suffering from want of food. A considerable percentage of this number still are homeless, living in huts, caves and abandoned trenches.

The situation is more serious because of the immense number thrown out of work by the almost complete paralysis of Polish industries. Some workers have emigrated to other parts of Poland, where employment is plentiful, but the great majority prefer to remain near their homes in the hope of better days. Prominent Poles in all walks of life maintain that drastic relief measures are necessary if wholesale deaths from starvation are to be prevented.

Such food as is now on hand is being distributed by the Germans under the bread card system but only potatoes are available in quantities while there is an acute shortage of dried vegetables, meat fats and condensed milk.

Prices which all over Poland have risen to unprecedented heights, cannot be checked by the establishment of maximums, it is claimed, because of the fear that importations then would cease altogether.

Suffering is especially acute among the families of Russian reservists who formerly received regular payments from the government. Pensioners are now cut off from their former incomes and the Russians are charged with having taken with them the funds of saving bank depositors.

The country districts of Poland from one end to the other, are battle scarred, barren and desolate. In the Warsaw government district alone it is estimated that 4,000 villages were burned by the Poles. Many inhabitants who at first fled with the Russians, returned and placed themselves on the mercy of the Germans. Many have already died of starvation and disease superinduced by hunger. Mothers remaining alive are so under-nourished they cannot nurse their children. In Warsaw and Lodz, women now rise at 3 o'clock in the morning to get food, and in the bread lines and miss the chance to obtain some food at least. The horror of the situation is increased by a serious shortage of coal, due in part to destruction of mines and in part to the inadequate railway facilities.

Committees composed both of Gentiles and Jews, with the assistance of the German government, are conducting soup kitchens at Warsaw and Lodz, distributing food and fuel. Eighty-one kitchens are running in Warsaw, while numerous asylums and homes for young and old are in operation.

Lodz is trying to feed 300,000 of its half million population. The authorities are holding a tight rein on the flour supply, to make it last until the next harvest. Homeless peasants are being given lumber and tools to erect houses before winter, living means are in short supply and the homeless, cooking on improvised hearths. The city of Lodz is paying pensions to the wives of reservists on the chance of being reimbursed later.

Road building, railroad and bridge work are being carried on extensively in order that the unemployed may earn something. All these measures bring only partial relief, however, because of the shortage in a number of articles of food which are imperative necessities.

The German authorities are struggling desperately with epidemics of disease which have come as a result of unsanitary conditions in the ravaged district and are making slow but sure headway. Cholera, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria have been stamped out or are under control in most districts. Statistics which appear to be authentic, show that from 250,000 to 350,000 persons are being supported in Warsaw alone. This number is steadily increasing.

Meanwhile, funds raised for charitable purposes have been virtually exhausted. These funds, amounting to several million rubles, were given by Polish and Jewish organizations, neutrals and the Russian government. With this money, it has been possible heretofore to distribute 1,250,000 portions of soup, meat and bread monthly. Less than one-third of these food supplies has been paid for by those who received them. The cost of the food distributed free as amounted to 11,000 rubles a month.

The food department of the Warsaw government, which has been selling at cost prices, has been obliged to restrict this work because of the exhaustion of the supply of foodstuffs and the impossibility of importing

from neutral countries. The greatest need is for fats, butter, peas, rice and beans. The citizens' committee claims that all flour, corn and feed materials, have been confiscated by the military authorities or taken to Prussia.

The German government has given assurances that 80 per cent of what has been taken will be returned when milled. The Germans have taken charge of the potato crop, which they declare is being given to the civil population in districts not occupied by the military. The Germans are importing some rye flour and salt and small quantities of coal and coke into Poland. A monopoly for tobacco has already been introduced and others for liquors and illuminants are contemplated.

Flour costs 37 kopecks per kilogram; rice 125 to 150; peas and beans 100 to 125; salt 27 to 35; crystal sugar, 108; lump sugar, 125; coffee, 335 to 500; butter, 325 to 570; bacon, 480. (A kopeck equals about a half cent and a kilogram 2.20 pounds.)

Thus far only the sale of bread has been regulated but regulation of sugar is contemplated. There is great need of clothing and blankets, but the scarcity of leather and hides is still more keenly felt. The re-selling of shoes is prohibitively expensive. Relief measures have hitherto not been as effective as they might have been because of the lack of organization. Various societies have been working at cross-purposes, overlapping and duplicating.

PRESIDENT BUSY COMPLETING HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson returned from New York early today and immediately went to the White House and began work on his annual address to Congress. On the return trip the President was accompanied by Senator Hughes of New Jersey, Secretary Taft and Dr. Cary C. Grayson, the White House physician. Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée, remained in New York to purchase part of her trousseau.

The President has the main outlines of his address to Congress finished and expects to get it in final shape for the public printer today. While in New York the President is understood to have discussed the outlook for peace in Europe with Col. E. M. House who went abroad several months ago to investigate the situation for the President. It is not believed, however, that the President will introduce a conference of neutral nations to attempt to end the war as suggested to him last week by a delegation of peace advocates.

TRAIN CARRYING PRESIDENT HELD UP BY A WRECK

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—A severe freight wreck occurred at Cornwells, near Philadelphia, last night. Traffic was blocked many hours. The train on which President Wilson was returning to Washington from New York was diverted at Trenton, N. J., to the Trenton division and run down along the New Jersey side of the Delaware river to the Delaware river bridge where it crossed into Philadelphia and resumed its journey along the regular route.

Some was hurt but 30 freight cars were smashed and piled up over the tracks of the road. The accident was due to failure of the engineer of one of the two freight trains involved to obey signals.

CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Nov. 29.—The new campaign of the Franco-British forces in the German colony of Kamerun, western Africa, has resulted in further advances, following the capture of Tibati, announced last week. An official statement of today says that the Puguier river has been rushed and the French have taken Makondo.

Three men were scalded, one probably mortally, by the blowing out of a boiler tube at the American Refining plant at Jersey City.

GERMANS PLAN MOTHERHOOD PREMIUMS AND BACHELOR TAX

Ever Increasing Childlessness of Empire is Accentuated by Terrible Toll of War.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—With the formal foundation, on Oct. 18, of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungspolitik," roughly translated, the "German Society for Population Increase," the efforts of a relatively small body of men to check the decrease that has been noticeable in the German birthrate for more than 40 years have at last won widespread recognition.

It has taken the war, with its terrible inroads on the pick of German manhood, to bring thousands to a realization of the unsoundness of the claims of the few—that the birthrate of the empire is going backward, and that, after the war, Germany faces the retrogression that has been going on in France if something is not done. The new society, which is normally has been in existence for three months, has mapped out very definite, ever-increasing childlessness of the population. These plans include a certain amount of legislation which apparently is approved by all the parties, and an educational program by medical and pedagogical circles.

The legislation includes a revision of taxation schedules which shall place an equal burden upon the family man and the bachelor and the latter will be "literally driven into matrimony." It includes "motherhood premiums" intended to counteract the economic difficulty of bringing children into the world, and the burden of supporting them.

Of great importance in the eyes of the founders of the new society, the plans contemplate a regulation of disease so rigid that the present tendency to sterility, admittedly great, will be greatly lessened, especially when taken in conjunction with the inclination toward earlier marriage, which, it is hoped, can be brought about. The society counts on a campaign to decrease the training period of trades and professions, so that young men will become money earners at an earlier time, and upon educational work by family physicians and teachers.

Few of the rulers of the various German states, large and small, but more especially the Kaiser and the King of Bavaria, especially are declared to be enthusiastically behind the project. Only the Social Democrats have not taken up cudgels in behalf of the society. The originator of the movement may be said to be Prof. Julius Wolf, one of the most distinguished and widely known economists of the University of Breslau and now at the Technical High School of Berlin. He is president of the new organization.

Russia's gigantic increase in population, the tremendous fertility of its people, induced him many years ago to begin studying the population problem. He devoted more and more time to it as he came to realize how France had gone backward, and how strong a tendency Germany showed to follow in the same footsteps. His ideas became increasingly radical as he found that Germany's birthrate had dropped from 40.7 per thousand in 1870 to 38.5 in 1911, and was still decreasing.

Gradually he has gathered around him a group of the most eminent medical, scientific, and pedagogical men from every part of Germany, who form the nucleus of the new society. He has written much on the subject, but he has worked in other and more practical ways, and has interested the legislative forces on which he feels he must rely to proceed practically.

The society proposes, first of all, a radical direct taxation. If marriage is to increase, it believes, bachelors must be "literally driven into it." And to drive them into it, they must be made to pay a tax equal to that paid by the man of an average family. They now pay about the same direct tax, and their advantage comes in a smaller indirect tax—less for salt, sugar, beer, and other eatables and drinkables because they have less money to force. These matters must be equalized by a higher direct tax, one which they shall feel as no indirect tax ever is felt.

In recognition, however, that an injustice can easily be worked if several families are to be kept in working conditions, remain the same as at present, the society looks forward to a readjustment of the existing apprenticeship and training periods through which workmen and professional men have to go. This readjustment may have to be legislative, it may come voluntarily in many cases. In the one way or the other, the society holds, it must be made possible for the young man to earn a livelihood at an earlier age than heretofore, and hence to marry earlier.

Prof. Wolf is also a champion of the "motherhood pension system" now in vogue in Australia. He would have the state offer \$50 or 60 marks to the mother who gives birth to a fifth child, and some other sum for each additional baby. He very frankly calls the system "bribery," but believes it would be effective in inducing the mother to have the deciding weight in the scales when the question should come up of whether another child could be afforded or not.

Prof. Wolf counts on the effectiveness of a universal campaign by doctors and teachers, ministers, and priests, for earlier marriages, though this applies largely to the country districts, and especially to Catholic sections where the influence of the priest is great.

Considering the rigid regulation of disease, Prof. Wolf points out that at present the German man marries, on the average, at the late age of 29. He proposes to minimize this delay by registration of the diseased, and the quarantining of the disease spreaders.

sonally believe that it, alone, will have a serious effect.

The German population of 70,000,000 is roughly divided into 35,000,000 men and 35,000,000 women. Even if our losses are very heavy at the end, say 1,000,000 dead, there still remain 32,500,000 men, a large proportion of which capable of being fathers. The decrease will go on unless we look deeper than the war for its causes.

"That is has not been greater is due solely to an even larger decrease in the death rate, so that the situation has looked rosier than it actually is. People have been too prone to look at the net increase in population, which has been stationary at 800,000 a year, and not at the Russian increase of 14,000,000 annually."

"It is in that direction that the danger lies. We are too closely approximating France, standing still while our Slav neighbor grows by leaps and bounds. France, in my opinion, is slowly but surely sinking back to a position something like that of Spain, a second rate power. We do not want to do the same thing."

"The outcome of the war naturally can have a very far-reaching effect on the whole problem. It is conceivable to lose, there is no doubt that the economic results would make it difficult to carry out our plans. If, on the other hand, we win, as of course I believe we shall, the plans are greatly easier of execution."

"There is to be considered on one side that, we probably shall get an indemnity which will do much to relieve any possible economic stress. On the other there is the possibility that we shall have new territory with its fertile population to aid in building up that of the Empire as a whole."

The new society has established headquarters at Kurfurstendamm 45, Berlin. Its directorate includes a roster of all distinguished medical, legal, pedagogical and scientific men of Germany. The first three are represented by the three vice-presidents, Dr. Dippe, President of the German Physicians' Association of Leipzig; Prof. Dr. Geo. von Meier, former imperial under secretary of state, of Munich; and Doctor of Laws von Strauss and Torney, president of the Senate of the Prussian Administrative Supreme Court of Berlin.

New York, Nov. 29.—Opening: On the resumption of trading on the stock exchange today stocks of various descriptions recorded moderate advances, with greater gains for a few specialties. Mercantile Marine preferred stock rose 1/4. Some rails were fractionally better and standard industrial shares manifested a similar tendency. Offsetting features, however, included further weakness in American Tobacco, which yielded 7 1/4 and left at 212, with some heaviness in Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and New Haven.

Noon.—Dealings became increasingly dull after the opening, with a sagging tendency to rails and standard shares. Canadian Pacific and "So," its subsidiary, and St. Paul, were lower by a point or more, a condition ascribed to the Canadian government's seizure of large quantities of wheat in the dominion. Stocks of an obscure character rose 3 to 4 points, but failed to enlist public interest. By midday heaviness became more pronounced with a renewal of activity. Bonds were steady.

(T. L. Watson & Co.) Following other tests to which the stock market has successfully responded, it has lately met the test of dullness satisfactorily. Apparently left to itself and under the pressure of a growing professional "bear" interest, it has showed much steadiness and no weakness. While it has halted the forced rise of 2, some rails and wheat in the dominion. Stocks of an obscure character rose 3 to 4 points, but failed to enlist public interest. By midday heaviness became more pronounced with a renewal of activity. Bonds were steady.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Action of the Canadian government on Saturday night in commandeering nearly twenty million bushels of Numbers 1, 2, and 3 northern wheat in elevators from Port William on Lake Superior to the Atlantic seaboard, is expected to result in only slight reflection on the American market, in the opinions early today of leading merchants.

The action was taken under a special war act and it was stated that the price would be fairly adjusted and the grain owners promptly paid by the Canadian government.

It is estimated that there is still in the hands of the farmers and dealers in western Canada about 130,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export out of a total crop of about 350,000,000 bushels in the entire dominion.

It is understood that a large portion of the wheat commandeered will be shipped to Italy.

George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain company, one of the largest exporters here, predicted that the Canadian government's action would release greater quantities of wheat for immediate delivery.

C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago board of trade, would make no prediction further than to say that the demand for wheat in the United States would be affected in proportion to the extent of the Canadian seizures and according to the disposition the government proposed to make of the grain and the price it will pay.

Experts said the price of grain had been kept down so far this year, for two reasons. The first, they said, is the enormous supply. Most of the supplies for Great Britain and its allies have been purchased through one agent, they asserted.

"Finally, the action of the Canadian government is just a move to get hold of the wheat and ship it to the seaboard before the navigation closes for the winter," said Mr. Marcy. "The grain was held by speculators and had to be moved out by the all-rail route. This would add to the price of grain."

Franklin M. Crosby, of Minneapolis, a prominent miller, was quoted as saying that the action "does not

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

BRIDGEPORT'S BUSY CASH STORE.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON IS HERE

The store is decked in holiday attire and everywhere the Christmas Spirit is showing itself in a cheery atmosphere.

We have made ready for the Yuletide Season with gifts of unusual attractiveness—Gift things that carry with them the giver's thoughtfulness.

The majority of people prefer useful articles and we have applied much of the practical gift thought to our holiday preparations.

Our daily ad suggestions will go far toward helping the puzzled gift-giver to a solution of the problem "what to give."

A Shipment of Bedspreads at an opportune time.

Another lot of bedspreads has just arrived—and at a time when it will be doubly appreciated—for what would make a more suitable gift to Mr. and Mrs. Housekeeper?

They are all of excellent quality—and are the surplus from a manufacturer with whom we have a contract to supply us several times a year.

They are subject to small mill imperfections that are scarcely noticeable and will not impair the wear of the spread in any way.

\$1.00 quality—89c
Full size, crocheted spreads. Fringed and cut corners. Wide variety of patterns.

\$1.39 quality—\$1.19
Full size, heavy crocheted spreads. Fringed with cut corners. Many different patterns.

\$2.50 quality—\$1.69
Full and 3-4 size, satin dimity spreads. Many patterns.

\$3.25 quality—\$2.25
Heavy quality satin dimity spreads. Full size. Raised Marseilles patterns.

\$4.00 quality—\$2.75
Heavy satin Marseilles spreads. Fringed, scalloped or plain hemmed. Range of beautiful patterns.

\$5.00 quality—\$3.50
Full and 3-4 size satin dimity spreads. Large assortment of beautiful raised patterns.

Main floor.

TOYS

Are here in great abundance—

Enough to make happy all the children of Bridgeport Santa has brought us a bigger and better variety than ever. Something for the child of all ages.

Bring the children to see our toy department and the many wonders that are here.

Basement.

DOLLS

GAMES

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

CANADA COMMANDEERS 20,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO EXPORT

American Millers Say Seizures Will Have Only Slight Effect on Our Markets—Much of Grain Will Be Shipped to Italy, is Report.

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Bathrobe Blankets

A fine useful gift that every man will appreciate. A gift suggestion of value to early shoppers.

Enough in each pattern to make a full size bathrobe. Complete with cords and tassels. Wide range of light and dark colors and Indian patterns.

..... \$2.50

Bathrobe Flannel

25c yd.
Soft and warm yet light in weight.

27 in. wide in a range of light and dark designs—and Indian patterns.

Now is the time to make these into useful gifts.

Comfortables

Will make an ideal gift for the lover of practical articles.

These are of good size, covered with silk and cotton fabric in a range of floral designs with 9 in. plain colored border to match.

In pink, light blue, old rose, or yellow. Special \$3.00

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN RECEIVE PROMOTIONS

Hartford, Nov. 29.—General orders issued from the office of the adjutant general announce appointments and commissions in the Connecticut National Guard with rank and date as follows:

6th militia field artillery—Captain Henry H. Townsend, Battery B, New Haven, Nov. 24, 1915; Captain John H. Alden, Battery C, New Haven, Nov. 24, 1915; Captain William W. Wilson, Jr., Battery F, Stamford, Nov. 24, 1915.

2nd Connecticut Infantry—Captain Ellis B. Baker, Jr., Company F, New Haven, Nov. 24, 1915; Captain James A. Ramsey, Company M, Torrington, Nov. 24, 1915; First Lieutenant Arthur Chambers, Battalion Adjutant, Nov. 24, 1915; Second Lieutenant (battalion quartermaster) Arthur T. Beers, 2nd Connecticut Infantry, New Haven, Nov. 24, 1915.

Captain Carl F. Bollmann, 2nd Connecticut Infantry, is transferred to the 16th militia field artillery and is assigned to Battery A, New Haven.

PRINCETON AS HOST TO PRINCETON CLASS

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson will entertain members of the Princeton class of '78, of which he is one, at dinner at the White House tomorrow night. Between 50 and 60 classmates have accepted invitations.

SNOW HALTS OPERATIONS

Paris, Nov. 29.—The effect of the unusually early winter in the Balkans is emphasized in a message from Saloniki to the Havas News Agency. All operations along the Anglo-French front have been halted by snowstorms and bad weather, the dispatch says.

Pope Benedict received Cardinal Felix von Hartman, Archbishop of Cologne, in personal audience.

THE FAIRCHILD STORE Fitting Your Purse

When you are making up your Christmas list do not hesitate to include articles of Jewelry or Silverware on account of seeming expense.

In our display of gift things you will find articles of splendid value that in price will fit any purse. You do not need to be extravagant in your purchases to obtain gifts that will suitably represent you and prove most acceptable.

Come in and let us help you fit your gifts to your purse.
G. W. FAIRCHILD & SONS, INC.
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